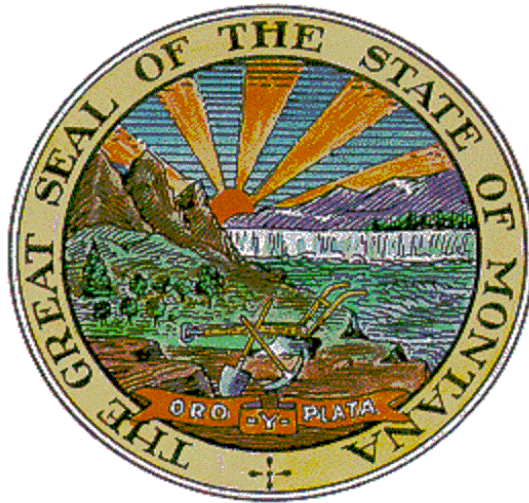


State of Montana
Department of Labor and Industry
Business Standards Division

DEPARTMENT AND BOARD SPECIFIC STATUTES RELATING
TO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS



ISSUED BY:

MONTANA STATE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND
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**TITLE 2
CHAPTER 15
PART 17**

2-15-1763. Board of professional engineers and professional land surveyors. (1)

There is a board of professional engineers and professional land surveyors.

(2) The board consists of nine members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The members are:

(a) five professional engineers who have been engaged in the practice of engineering for at least 12 years and who have been in responsible charge of engineering teaching or important engineering work for at least 5 years and licensed in Montana for at least 5 years. No more than two of these members may be from the same branch of engineering.

(b) two professional and practicing land surveyors who have been engaged in the practice of land surveying for at least 12 years and who have been in responsible charge of land surveying or important land surveying work for at least 5 years and licensed in Montana for at least 5 years;

(c) two representatives of the public who are not engaged in or directly connected with the practice of engineering or land surveying. (3) Each member must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state. A member, after serving three consecutive terms, may not be reappointed.

(4) (a) Except as provided in subsection (4)(b), each member shall serve for a term of 4 years.

(b) The governor may remove a member for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty or for any other sufficient cause and may shorten the term of one public member so that it is not coincident with the term of the other public member.

(5) The board is allocated to the department for administrative purposes only, as prescribed in 2-15-121.

History: (1) thru (4)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 150, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 282, L. 1969; Sec. 66-2327, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 82A-1602.11 by Sec. 215, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 366, L. 1975; Sec. 82A-1602.11, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. 82A-1602 by Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 250, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 285, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 354, Ch. 350, L. 1974; Sec. 82A-1602, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82A-1602(part), 82A-1602.11; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 408, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 247, L. 1981; MCA 1979, 2-15-1653; redes. 2-15-1873 by Sec. 4, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 492, L. 2001; Sec. 2-15-1873, MCA 1999; redes. 2-15-1763 by Sec. 221(2), Ch. 483, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Application of Montana Administrative Procedure Act to licensing, 2-4-631.

Disasters and emergencies -- emergency reciprocity for persons licensed out of state, 10-3-204.

General duties of boards, 37-1-131.

Licensure of former criminal offenders, Title 37, ch. 1, part 2.

Engineers and land surveyors, Title 37, ch. 67.

Nondiscrimination in licensing, 49-3-204.

**TITLE 37
CHAPTER 67
PART 1-3**

Part 1 -- General

- 37-67-101. Definitions.
- 37-67-102. Representation as practitioner to be considered as practice.
- 37-67-103. Exemptions.

**Part 2 -- Board of Professional Engineers
and Professional Land Surveyors**

- 37-67-201. Organization -- meetings -- seal.
- 37-67-202. Rulemaking.
- 37-67-203. Compensation of board members -- expenses.
- 37-67-204. Record of proceedings -- register of applicants.

Part 3 -- Licensing

- 37-67-301. License required to practice or offer to practice.
- 37-67-302. Practice without a license a public nuisance.
- 37-67-303. Application -- contents -- fees.
- 37-67-304. Local government not to impose fee or examination.
- 37-67-305. General qualifications of applicants for licensure as professional engineer or certification as engineer intern.
- 37-67-306. Qualifications of applicant for licensure as professional engineer.
- 37-67-307. Qualifications of applicant for registration as engineer intern.
- 37-67-308. General qualifications of applicants for licensure as professional land surveyor or certification as land surveyor intern.
- 37-67-309. Qualifications of applicant for licensure as professional land surveyor.
- 37-67-310. Qualifications of applicant for certification as land surveyor intern.
- 37-67-311. Examinations -- fees -- third-party services.
- 37-67-312. Licensure of professional engineers without examination by comity or endorsement.
- 37-67-313. Comity consideration for land surveyors from other states.
- 37-67-314. Issuance of licenses -- seal of professional engineer or professional land surveyor -- enrollment card for interns.
- 37-67-315. Biennial renewal -- fee -- statement of competency.

37-67-316. Replacement of lost or destroyed certificate or license.
37-67-317. Deposit of moneys collected.
37-67-318. Roster of licensees to be published by department.
37-67-319. Repealed.
37-67-320. Sole proprietorships, firms, partnerships, and corporations -- requirements -- exceptions.
37-67-321. Emeritus status.
37-67-322 through 37-67-330 reserved.
37-67-331. Revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew license -- grounds -- procedure -- reinstatement.
37-67-332. Violations -- penalties -- enforcement.

Part 1

General

37-67-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of professional engineers and professional land surveyors provided for in 2-15-1763.

(2) "Department" means the department of labor and industry provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 17.

(3) "Engineer intern" means a person who complies with the requirements for education, experience, and character and has passed an examination in the fundamental engineering subjects, as provided in this chapter.

(4) "Engineering survey" means all survey activities required to support the sound conception, planning, design, construction, maintenance, operation, and association of engineering projects, but excludes the surveying of real property for the establishment of land boundaries, rights-of-way, easements, and the dependent or independent surveys or resurveys of the public land survey system.

(5) "Land surveyor intern" means a person who has qualified for, taken, and passed an examination on the basic disciplines of land surveying, as provided in this chapter.

(6) (a) "Practice of engineering" means:

(i) any service or creative work the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training, and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences to the services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning and design of engineering works and systems, planning the use of water, teaching of advanced engineering subjects, engineering surveys, and the inspection of construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with drawings and specifications;

(ii) any of the functions described in subsection (6)(a)(i) that embrace the services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, projects, and industrial or consumer products or equipment of mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or thermal nature insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health, or property.

(b) The term includes other professional services necessary to the planning, progress, and completion of any engineering services.

(c) The term does not include the work ordinarily performed by persons who operate or maintain machinery or equipment, communication lines, signal circuits, electric powerlines, or pipelines.

(7) "Practice of land surveying" means any service or work, the performance of which requires the application of special knowledge of the principles of mathematics, physical sciences, applied sciences, and:

(a) the principles of property boundary law to the recovery and preservation of evidence pertaining to earlier land surveys;

(b) teaching of land surveying subjects;

(c) measurement and allocation of lines, angles, elevations, and coordinate systems;

(d) location of natural and constructed features in the air, on the surface of the earth, within underground workings, and on the beds of bodies of water, including work for the determination of areas and volumes;

(e) monumenting of property boundaries;

(f) platting and layout of lands and the subdivisions of land, including the alignment and grades of streets and roads in subdivisions;

(g) preparation and perpetuation of maps, plats, field note records, and property descriptions; and

(h) locating, relocating, establishing, reestablishing, laying out, or retracing of any property line or boundary of any tract of land or road, right-of-way, easement, right-of-way easement, alignment, or elevation of any of the fixed works embraced within the practice of engineering.

(8) "Professional engineer" means a person who, by reason of special knowledge and use of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences and the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design acquired by engineering education and engineering experience, is qualified to practice engineering and who has been licensed as a professional engineer by the board.

(9) "Professional land surveyor" means a person who:

(a) has been licensed as a land surveyor by the board;

(b) is a professional specialist in the technique, analysis, and application of measuring land;

(c) is skilled and educated in the principles of mathematically related physical and applied sciences, relevant requirements of law for adequate evidence, and all requisites to the surveying of real property; and

(d) is engaged in the practice of land surveying.

(10) "Responsible charge" means direct charge and control and personal supervision either of engineering work or of land surveying. Only a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor may legally assume responsible charge under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2350(part); amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 22, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 483, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-102. Representation as practitioner to be considered as practice. (1) A person must be considered to practice or offer to practice engineering, within the meaning and intent of this chapter, who:

(a) practices any branch of the profession of engineering;

(b) by verbal claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents that the person is a professional engineer or through the use of some other title implies that the person is a professional engineer or is licensed under this chapter; or

(c) represents that the person is able to perform or does perform any engineering service or work or any other service designated by the practitioner that is recognized as engineering.

(2) A person must be considered to practice or offer to practice land surveying, within the meaning and intent of this chapter, who:

(a) engages in land surveying;

(b) by verbal claim, sign, letterhead, card, or in any other way represents that the person is a professional land surveyor or through the use of some other title implies that the person is a professional land surveyor; or

(c) represents that the person is able to perform or does perform any land surveying service or work or any other service designated by the practitioner that is recognized as land surveying.

History: En. 66-2369 by Sec. 17, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2369; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-103. Exemptions. The following are exempt from coverage under this chapter:

(1) the practice of any other legally recognized professions or trades;

(2) the mere execution of work by a contractor, as distinguished from its planning or design or the supervision of the construction of work as a lead supervisor or superintendent;

(3) the work of an employee or a subordinate of a person holding a license under this chapter or an employee of a person practicing lawfully under this chapter if the work does not include final engineering or land surveying designs or decisions and is done under the direct supervision of a person holding a license under this chapter or a person practicing lawfully under this chapter;

(4) the practice of professional engineering by licensed architects when the practice is purely incidental to their practice of architecture.

History: En. 66-2367 by Sec. 15, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2367; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Part 2

Board of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors

Part Cross-References

Right to know, Art. II, sec. 9, Mont. Const.

Seal defined, 1-4-201.

Open meetings, Title 2, ch. 3, part 2.

Meeting defined, 2-3-202.

Allocation of boards for administrative purposes, 2-15-121.

Quasi-judicial boards, 2-15-124.

Board established, 2-15-1763.

Duties of Department, Director, and boards, Title 37, ch. 1, part 1.

37-67-201. Organization -- meetings -- seal. (1) The board shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. Special meetings must be held at the time that the rules of the board provide. Notice of all meetings must be given in the manner that the rules provide.

(2) The board shall elect annually the following officers: a presiding officer, a vice presiding officer, and a secretary.

(3) The board shall adopt an official seal.

History: (1) thru (3)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2331, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 66-2352 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 317, L. 1977; Sec. 66-2352, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 9, Ch. 150, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 282, L. 1969; Sec. 66-2332, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 66-2353 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; Sec. 66-2353, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2352, 66-2353(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 408, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Disrupting meeting as disorderly conduct, 45-8-101.

37-67-202. Rulemaking. The board may adopt rules, including rules of procedure, reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties and the regulation of the proceedings before it.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 150, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 282, L. 1969; Sec. 66-2332, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 66-2353 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2353(part); amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

Power of hearings officer to issue subpoenas, 2-4-611.

Allocation for administrative purposes only, 2-15-121.

Quasi-judicial boards, 2-15-124.

Subpoenas, Rule 45, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 26, ch. 2, part 1.

37-67-203. Compensation of board members -- expenses. Each member of the board shall receive compensation and travel expenses as provided for in 37-1-133.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2329, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 439, L. 1975; redes. 66-2351 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2351; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 474, L. 1981.

37-67-204. Record of proceedings -- register of applicants. (1) The department shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of the board's proceedings.

(2) The department shall keep a register of applicants for licensure, which must show:

- (a) the name, age, and residence of each applicant;
- (b) the date of the application;
- (c) the place of business of the applicant;
- (d) the applicant's educational and other qualifications;
- (e) the branch or branches of engineering in which the applicant qualified;
- (f) whether an examination was required;
- (g) whether the applicant was rejected;
- (h) whether a license was granted;
- (i) the date of the action of the board; and
- (j) other information considered necessary by the board.

(3) The records of the department are prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board, and a transcript of the proceedings, certified by the department, is admissible in evidence as if the original were produced.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2334, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 217, Ch. 350, L. 1974; redes. 66-2355 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2355; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Public records, Title 2, ch. 6.

Preservation of records, Title 22, ch. 3, part 2.

Contents of writings, recordings, and photographs, Art. X, M.R.Ev. (see Title 26, ch. 10).

Duty of Department to keep records, 37-1-101.

Part 3

Licensing

Part Cross-References

Oath defined, 1-1-201.

Proof of execution, Title 1, ch. 5, part 3.

Power of notary to take acknowledgments, 1-5-416.

Licensing to follow contested case procedure, 2-4-631.

Recognition of out-of-state licenses during disaster or emergency, 10-3-204.

Duty of Department to administer and grade examinations and to investigate unprofessional conduct, 37-1-101.

Reporting disciplinary actions against licensees, 37-1-105.

Duty of Board to adopt and enforce licensing and certification rules, 37-1-131.
Licensing boards to establish fees commensurate with costs, 37-1-134.
Licensing investigation and review -- record access, 37-1-135.
Grounds for disciplinary action as grounds for license denial -- conditions to new licenses, 37-1-137.
Licensure of criminal offenders, Title 37, ch. 1, part 2.
Perjury, 45-7-201.
False swearing, 45-7-202.
Nondiscrimination in licensing, 49-3-204.

37-67-301. License required to practice or offer to practice. In order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote the public welfare, a person in either a public or private capacity practicing or offering to practice engineering or land surveying is required to submit evidence that the person is qualified to practice and is licensed as provided in this chapter. It is unlawful for a person to practice or to offer to practice in this state engineering or land surveying or to use in connection with the person's name or otherwise assume, use, or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that the person is a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor unless the person has been licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2324, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 66-2349 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2349; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-302. Practice without a license a public nuisance. The practice of engineering or land surveying, as defined herein, without a license is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 150, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 282, L. 1969; Sec. 66-2332, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 66-2353 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2353(part).

Cross-References

Nuisances, Title 27, ch. 30.

37-67-303. Application -- contents -- fees. (1) Applications for licensure must be on forms prescribed by the board and furnished by the department, must contain statements made under oath showing the applicant's education and a detailed summary of the applicant's technical work, and must contain the required references.

(2) The application fee for an engineer intern is as prescribed by the board and must accompany the application. An additional fee is not required for the issuance of a certificate.

(3) The application fee for licensure as a professional engineer is as prescribed by the board for those holding an engineer intern certificate validated for Montana. For those holding a valid engineer intern certificate from some other state, the application fee is as prescribed by the board, which includes the cost of verification of engineer intern certification or licensure. Upon approval of an application for licensure and passage of the required examination as a professional engineer, the department shall issue a license as a professional engineer.

(4) The department, subject to approval by the board, may, on approval of the application and payment of an application fee as prescribed by the board, issue a license as a professional engineer to a person who holds a certificate of qualification or licensure issued to the person by the committee on national engineering certification of the national council of examiners for engineering and surveying or by a state, territory, or possession of the United States or by another country if the applicant's qualifications meet the requirements of this chapter and the rules of the board.

(5) The application fee for a land surveyor intern is as prescribed by the board and must accompany the application. An additional fee is not required for issuance of a certificate.

(6) The application fee for licensure as a professional land surveyor is as prescribed by the board for those holding a land surveyor intern certificate validated in Montana. For those holding a valid land surveyor intern certificate from some other state, the application fee is as prescribed by the board, which includes cost of verification of the certification. Upon approval of an application for licensure as a professional land surveyor and passage of the required examination, the department shall issue a license as a professional land surveyor.

(7) The application fee for licensure as both a professional engineer and professional land surveyor is as prescribed by the board for those holding engineer intern and land surveyor intern certificates validated in Montana. For those holding valid engineer intern and land surveyor intern certificates from another jurisdiction, the application fee is as prescribed by the board. The fee must accompany the application. Upon approval of an application for licensure as a professional engineer and professional land surveyor and passage of the required examinations, the department shall issue a license.

(8) If the board denies the issuance of a license to any applicant, the initial fee deposited must be retained as an application fee.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2337, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 282, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 364, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 219, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 215, L. 1975; redes. 66-2358 by Sec. 6, Ch. 366, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 101, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 317, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2358(1) thru (8); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 408, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 345, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 489, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 492, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 196, L. 2003.

Compiler's Comments

2003 Amendment: Chapter 196 in (2) at beginning of first sentence before "fee" inserted "application" and at end deleted "and must include the cost of one examination"; in (3) at end of second sentence deleted "and one examination" and in third sentence substituted "licensure and passage of the required examination as a professional engineer, the department shall issue" for "licensure as a professional engineer, an additional fee equal to the existing renewal fee must be paid before the issuance of"; in (4) near beginning before "fee" inserted "application" and after "board" deleted "and payment of an additional fee equal to the appropriate renewal fee"; in first sentence in (5) near beginning before "fee" inserted "application" and at end deleted "and must include the cost of one examination"; in (6) in third sentence near middle after "surveyor" substituted "and passage of the required examination, the department shall issue" for "an additional fee equal to the existing renewal fee must be paid before the issuance of"; in (7) at end of fourth sentence substituted "and passage of the required examinations, the department shall issue a license" for "an additional fee equal to the existing renewal fee must be paid before the issuance of a license"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2003.

37-67-304. Local government not to impose fee or examination. A license fee or examination may not be imposed by a local government on a person licensed under this chapter to practice engineering or land surveying.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2337, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 282, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 364, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 219, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 215, L. 1975; redes. 66-2358 by Sec. 6, Ch. 366, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 101, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 317, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2358(9); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-305. General qualifications of applicants for licensure as professional engineer or certification as engineer intern. To be eligible for admission to an examination for professional engineer or engineer intern, an applicant must be of good character and reputation. The applicant shall submit five references with the application for licensure as a professional engineer. Three references must be from professional engineers with personal knowledge of the

applicant's engineering experience. In the case of an application for certification as an engineer intern, the applicant shall submit three character references.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(part); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-306. Qualifications of applicant for licensure as professional engineer. The following is considered minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for licensure as a professional engineer:

(1) A graduate of an engineering or engineering technology curriculum of 4 years or more approved by the board as being of satisfactory standing, with a specific record of an additional 4 years or more of progressive experience on engineering projects under the direct supervision of a professional engineer, unless exempt under 37-67-320(2), and who has passed examinations of a grade and character that indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering, must be admitted to an 8-hour written examination in the fundamentals of engineering and an 8-hour written examination in the principles and practices of engineering. Upon passing the examinations, the applicant must be granted a license to practice engineering in this state if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

(2) A graduate of a related science curriculum of 4 years or more, other than engineering or engineering technology, with a specific record of 8 years or more of progressive experience on engineering projects of a grade and character that indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering, may be admitted to an 8-hour written examination in the fundamentals of engineering and an 8-hour written examination in the principles and practices of engineering. Upon passing the examinations, the applicant must be granted a license to practice engineering in this state if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

(3) A graduate of an engineering or related science curriculum of 4 years or more, with a specific record of 20 years or more of progressive experience on engineering projects, of which at least 10 of those years the applicant has been in charge of important engineering projects, of a grade and character that indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering, must be admitted to an 8-hour written examination in the principles and practices of engineering. Upon passing the examination, the applicant must be granted a license to practice engineering in this state if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

(4) Teaching engineering in a college or university offering an approved engineering curriculum of 4 years or more may be considered as engineering experience in these requirements if research, product development, or consulting has been a concurrent activity.

(5) A person who holds a doctorate degree in engineering from an institution with an engineering program approved by the board and the engineering accreditation commission of the accreditation board for engineering and technology or the Canadian engineering accreditation board and who provides a specific record of at least 4 years of progressive experience on engineering projects of a grade and character that indicate to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice engineering must be admitted to an 8-hour written examination in the principles and practices of engineering. Upon passing the examination, the applicant must be issued a license to practice engineering in this state if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 107, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-307. Qualifications of applicant for registration as engineer intern. The following must be considered as minimum evidence that the applicant is qualified for certification as an engineer intern:

(1) A graduate of an engineering or engineering technology curriculum of 4 years or more, approved by the board as being of satisfactory standing, must be admitted to an 8-hour written examination in the fundamentals of engineering. Upon passing the examination, the applicant must be certified or enrolled as an engineer intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

(2) A graduate of a related science curriculum of 4 years or more, other than engineering or engineering technology, with a specific record of 4 or more years of progressive experience on engineering projects of a grade and character satisfactory to the board must be admitted to an 8-hour written examination in the fundamentals of engineering. Upon passing the examination, the applicant must be certified or enrolled as an engineer intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(1)(b); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 59, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 108, L. 1995.

37-67-308. General qualifications of applicants for licensure as professional land surveyor or certification as land surveyor intern. (1) To be eligible for admission to an examination for professional land surveyor or land surveyor intern, an applicant must be of good character and reputation. The applicant shall submit five references with the application for licensure as a professional land surveyor. Three of the references must be from professional land surveyors having personal knowledge of the applicant's land surveying experience. In the case of an application for certification as a land surveyor intern, the applicant shall submit three references, one of which must be from a professional land surveyor having personal knowledge of the applicant's land surveying experience.

(2) The evaluation of a land surveyor applicant's qualifications involves a consideration of the applicant's education, technical and land surveying experience, exhibits of land surveying projects that the applicant has been in charge of, recommendations by references, and a review of these categories. The board may require an interview if it considers one necessary.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 489, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 354, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 72, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-309. Qualifications of applicant for licensure as professional land surveyor. One of the following must be considered as minimum evidence to the board that the applicant is qualified for licensure as a professional land surveyor:

(1) The applicant has a bachelor of science degree in a board-approved curriculum that includes a minimum of 40 quarter credit hours in surveying techniques, principles, and practices; the applicant presents evidence satisfactory to the board that, in addition, the applicant has had at least 4 years of combined office and field experience in land surveying, with a minimum of 3 years of progressive experience on land surveying projects under the direct supervision of a professional land surveyor; and the applicant has passed the examinations required by the board.

(2) The applicant has 2 years of formal education in a board-approved curriculum above high school level, with at least 90 quarter credit hours that include a minimum of 40 quarter credit hours in surveying techniques, principles, and practices, or equivalent semester hours passed, or the equivalent approved by the board; the applicant presents evidence satisfactory to the board that, in addition, the applicant has had at least 6 years of combined office and field experience in land surveying satisfactory to the board, with a minimum of 4 years of progressive experience on land surveying projects under the direct supervision of a

professional land surveyor; and the applicant has passed the examinations required by the board.

(3) The applicant has a bachelor of science degree in a board-approved curriculum and presents evidence satisfactory to the board that, in addition, the applicant has had at least 6 years of combined office and field experience in land surveying, with a minimum of 4 years of progressive experience on land surveying projects under the direct supervision of a professional land surveyor, and the applicant has passed the examinations required by the board.

(4) The applicant presents evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant has had at least 10 years of combined office and field experience in land surveying satisfactory to the board, with a minimum of 6 years of progressive experience on land surveying projects under the direct supervision of a professional land surveyor, and has passed the examinations required by the board.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 354, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 72, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-310. Qualifications of applicant for certification as land surveyor intern. To qualify for certification as a land surveyor intern, an applicant shall present as evidence to the board at least one of the following:

(1) a bachelor of science degree in a board-approved curriculum that includes a minimum of 27 semester or 40 quarter credit hours in surveying techniques, principles, and practices and evidence of having passed the written examinations required by the board;

(2) at least 2 years of formal education in an approved curriculum that includes a minimum of 27 semester or 40 quarter credit hours in surveying techniques, principles, and practices, above high school level, with at least 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours or equivalent semester hours passed, or the equivalent approved by the board, and evidence of having passed the written examinations required by the board;

(3) a bachelor of science degree in a board-approved curriculum and evidence satisfactory to the board that, in addition, the applicant has had at least 2 years of combined office and field experience in land surveying, with a minimum of 1 year in charge of land surveying projects under the supervision of a professional land surveyor, and evidence of having passed the written examinations required by the board; or

(4) evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant has had at least 6 years of combined office and field experience in land surveying, with a minimum of 4 years of experience in charge of land surveying projects under the supervision of a professional land surveyor, and evidence of having passed the examinations required by the board.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(2)(b); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 354, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 72, L. 1987; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-311. Examinations -- fees -- third-party services. Examination requirements are as follows:

(1) The examinations must be held at times and places that the board directs. The board shall determine the acceptable grade on examinations.

(2) The board shall determine by rule the fees to be charged an applicant for each examination and reexamination. The fees must be commensurate with costs.

(3) The board may use a third party to provide examination and grading services.

(4) Examinations may be taken only after the applicant has met the other minimum requirements as provided in 37-67-305 through 37-67-310 and has been approved by the board for admission to the examinations as follows:

(a) The examination on engineering fundamentals consists of an 8-hour examination. Passing the examination qualifies the examinee for an engineer intern certificate if the examinee has met all other requirements for certification required by this chapter.

(b) The examination on principles and practice of engineering consists of an 8-hour examination on applied engineering. Passing this examination qualifies the examinee for licensure as a professional engineer if the examinee has met the other requirements for licensure required by this chapter.

(c) The examinations for land surveyor intern consist of two 4-hour examinations, designated as parts I and II, on the basic disciplines of land surveying. Passing these examinations qualifies the examinee for a land surveyor intern certificate if the examinee has met all other requirements for certification required by this chapter.

(d) The requirements and examinations for professional land surveyor consist of being a land surveyor intern, two examinations, designated as parts III and IV, on the applied disciplines of land surveying, and an examination specifically related to land surveying in Montana. Passing these examinations qualifies the examinee for licensure as a professional land surveyor if the examinee has met the other requirements for licensure required by this chapter.

History: En. 66-2359 by Sec. 7, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2359; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 492, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 196, L. 2003.

Compiler's Comments

2003 Amendment: Chapter 196 inserted (2) concerning fees for examination and reexamination; inserted (3) concerning third-party examination and grading services; in (4) at beginning deleted "Written"; deleted former (3) and (4) that read: "(3) A candidate failing one examination may apply for reexamination, which may be granted upon payment of a fee established by the board. Before readmission to the examination in the event of a second failure, the examinee shall wait 1 year before a third examination.

(4) A candidate failing three examinations may not be allowed readmission to the examination. The candidate may apply for a special circumstance waiver from the board to be readmitted to the examination"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective October 1, 2003.

37-67-312. Licensure of professional engineers without examination by comity or endorsement. (1) A person holding a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of engineering issued to the person by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country, based on requirements that do not conflict with the provisions of this chapter and that were of a standard not lower than that specified in the applicable registration act in effect in this state at the time the certificate was issued, may upon application be licensed without further examination.

(2) A person holding a certificate of qualification issued by the committee on national engineering certification of the national council of examiners for engineering and surveying and whose qualifications meet the requirements of this chapter may upon application be licensed without further examination.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(1)(a)(i); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Recognition of out-of-state licenses during disaster or emergency, 10-3-204.

37-67-313. Comity consideration for land surveyors from other states. A person holding a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of land surveying issued by a proper authority of a state, territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, based on requirements that do not conflict with the provisions of this chapter and that were of a standard not lower than that specified in the applicable registration act in effect in this state at the time the certificate was issued, will be given comity consideration. However, the person may be asked to meet the conditions for taking examinations and to take them as the board considers necessary to determine the person's qualifications. In any event, the person shall pass a written examination that includes questions on laws, procedures, and practices pertaining to the practice of land surveying in this state.

History: En. 66-2357 by Sec. 5, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2357(2)(a)(iii); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 108, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Recognition of out-of-state licenses during disaster or emergency, 10-3-204.

37-67-314. Issuance of licenses -- seal of professional engineer or professional land surveyor -- enrollment card for interns. (1) The department shall issue to an applicant who, in the opinion of the board, has met the requirements of this chapter a license giving the licensee proper authority to engage in the practice of engineering or the practice of land surveying and to assume responsible charge of engineering or land surveying projects in this state. The license for a professional engineer must carry the designation "professional engineer" and for a professional land surveyor, "professional land surveyor". It must give the full name and serial number of the licensee and must be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary under the seal of the board.

(2) A license is prima facie evidence that the named person is entitled to all rights, privileges, and responsibilities of a professional engineer or professional land surveyor while the license remains unrevoked or unexpired.

(3) Each licensee may, upon licensure, obtain a seal of a design authorized by the board, bearing the licensee's name, serial number, and the legend "professional engineer" or "professional land surveyor". Plans, specifications, plats, drawings, reports, design information, and calculations prepared by a licensee must be signed with a written signature, dated, and stamped with the seal or a seal facsimile when issued. After the expiration of a license, it is unlawful for the licensee whose license has lapsed to affix or permit the seal and signature or seal facsimile to be affixed to any:

- (a) plans, specifications, plats, drawings, reports, design information, or calculations; or
- (b) projects for which the licensee was not in responsible charge.

(4) The department shall issue to any applicant who, in the opinion of the board, has met the requirements of this chapter an enrollment card as an engineer intern or land surveyor intern. The enrollment card must indicate that the applicant's name and status has been recorded with the board. The enrollment card does not authorize the holder to practice as a professional engineer or professional land surveyor.

History: En. 66-2360 by Sec. 8, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2360; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Seal defined, 1-4-201.

Manner of making seal, 1-4-202.

37-67-315. Biennial renewal -- fee -- statement of competency. (1) Licenses expire every second year on the date established by rule of the department and become invalid on that date unless renewed. The department shall notify each person licensed under this chapter of the date of the expiration of the person's license and the amount of the fee required for its renewal for 2 years. This notice must be mailed at least 1 month in advance of the date of the expiration of the license. Renewal may be made prior to the expiration date by the payment of a fee as set by the board for either a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor. For renewal of a dual license as both a professional engineer and a professional land surveyor, the fee must be set by the board.

(2) Subject to subsection (5), a license may not be renewed unless the registrant submits a statement to the effect and the board is satisfied that the licensee has maintained competency by:

(a) the continued practice of engineering or land surveying; and

(b) engaging in other activities that provide for the maintenance of competency if prescribed by board rule, such as continuing education, which may require up to 15 professional development hours as prescribed by board rule and is generally patterned after the model rules of the national council of examiners for engineering and surveying.

(3) Failure on the part of a licensee to renew the license biennially prior to the expiration date does not deprive the licensee of the right of renewal; however, a licensee who fails to pay the renewal fee for an additional year of the biennium is considered a new applicant and is required to submit a new application.

(4) The fee for any licensee who fails to renew the license prior to the expiration date must be increased by an amount not to exceed 50% of the renewal fee. Renewal may not be completed until all fees are paid.

(5) This section may not be interpreted to conflict with 37-1-138.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2340, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 282, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 222, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 215, L. 1975; redes. 66-2361 by Sec. 9, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2361; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 408, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 345, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 489, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 390, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 492, L. 2001; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 271, L. 2003.

Compiler's Comments

2003 Amendment: Chapter 271 in (2) at beginning inserted "Subject to subsection (5)"; inserted (5) to provide that this section may not be interpreted to conflict with 37-1-138; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 9, 2003.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 63, Ch. 271, L. 2003, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to occurrences after December 31, 2002."

37-67-316. Replacement of lost or destroyed certificate or license. A new certificate or license to replace a certificate or license revoked, lost, destroyed, or mutilated may be issued by the department, subject to the rules of the board.

History: En. 66-2365 by Sec. 13, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2365(part); amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-317. Deposit of moneys collected. The department shall collect all moneys under this chapter and shall deposit these moneys in the state special revenue fund for the use of the board, subject to 37-1-101(6).

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2333, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 216, Ch. 350, L. 1974; redes. 66-2354 by Sec. 3, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2354; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 277, L. 1983.

37-67-318. Roster of licensees to be published by department. A roster showing the names and addresses of licensed professional engineers and licensed professional land surveyors must be published by the department. Copies must be placed on file with the secretary of state and the clerk of each incorporated city and town and in the office of each county clerk and recorder within the state and furnished to each person licensed and to the public, on request, at a fee established by the board.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2335, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 218, Ch. 350, L. 1974; amd. and redes. 66-2356 by Sec. 4, Ch. 366, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 317, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2356; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 408, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Public records generally, Title 2, ch. 6, part 1.

Prohibition on distribution or sale of mailing lists, 2-6-109.

37-67-319. Repealed. Sec. 128, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

History: En. 66-2368 by Sec. 16, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2368; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 22, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 553, L. 1985.

37-67-320. Sole proprietorships, firms, partnerships, and corporations -- requirements -- exceptions. (1) A sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, or corporation:

(a) may engage in the practice of engineering in this state if the sole proprietor or any member of the firm, partnership, or corporation who is in responsible charge of engineering or land surveying work performed in this state is a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor, as appropriate;

(b) must have a professional engineer or professional land surveyor in residence who is in responsible charge of the engineering or land surveying work conducted in the office or place of business if the sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, or corporation is engaged in the practice of engineering or the practice of land surveying; and

(c) shall obtain a certificate of authorization from the board before engaging in the practice of engineering or the practice of land surveying.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to sole proprietorships, firms, partnerships, or corporations that are engaged in the practice of engineering or the practice of land surveying for their own benefit and do not practice or offer engineering or land surveying services to others.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-321. Emeritus status. (1) A licensee who no longer practices engineering or land surveying may apply to the board for emeritus status.

(2) Upon receiving an application for emeritus status accompanied by the fee established by the board, the board shall issue a license of emeritus status to the applicant and record the applicant's name in the roster as an emeritus licensee, along with the date on which the licensee received emeritus status.

(3) An emeritus licensee may retain but may not use the licensee's seal and may not practice engineering or land surveying.

(4) The board shall reissue a license to an emeritus licensee who pays all application fees, meets all current requirements for licensure, and demonstrates to the board's satisfaction that for the 2 years preceding the application for licensure, the applicant has met the requirements for maintaining professional competence established under 37-67-315.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-67-322 through 37-67-330 reserved.

37-67-331. Revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew license -- grounds -- procedure -- reinstatement. (1) The board may reprimand a licensee or revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew the license of a licensee found responsible for:

- (a) fraud or deceit in obtaining a license;
- (b) gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct in the practice of engineering or land surveying as a licensed professional engineer or professional land surveyor;
- (c) a felony;
- (d) a violation of rules for professional conduct for professional engineers and professional land surveyors adopted by the board;
- (e) failing to comply with the Corner Recordation Act if the person is a professional land surveyor.

(2) Any person may make charges of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct against a licensee. The charges must be made by affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by the person making them, and filed with the department. The charges must be investigated by the board. For purposes of investigation under this section, the board may require that a licensee meet with the board.

(3) The board may require a licensee to take a written or oral examination, or both, in a proceeding to reprimand the licensee or to revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew the license.

(4) If, after a hearing, five or more members of the board vote in favor of sustaining the charges, the board shall reprimand the licensee or suspend, refuse to renew, or revoke the license of the licensed professional engineer or professional land surveyor.

(5) The board, for reasons it considers sufficient, may reissue a license to a person whose license has been revoked if five or more members of the board vote in favor of the reissuance.

History: En. 66-2365 by Sec. 13, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2365(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 408, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 108, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Oaths, Title 1, ch. 6.

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

Unfair trade practices and consumer protection, Title 30, ch. 14.

Reporting disciplinary actions against licensees, 37-1-105.

Perjury, 45-7-201.

Corner Recordation Act of Montana, Title 70, ch. 22, part 1.

37-67-332. Violations -- penalties -- enforcement. (1) (a) A person commits a criminal offense if the person knowingly:

- (i) practices or offers to practice engineering or land surveying in this state without being licensed under this chapter;
- (ii) presents or attempts to use the license or the seal of another person;
- (iii) gives false or forged evidence to the board or department in obtaining a license;
- (iv) impersonates another licensee;
- (v) attempts to use an expired, revoked, or emeritus license; or
- (vi) violates a provision of this chapter.

(b) A person convicted under subsection (1)(a) shall be fined an amount of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 or be incarcerated in the county jail for a period not exceeding 3 months, or both.

(2) All officers of the law of this state or one of its political subdivisions shall enforce this chapter and prosecute persons violating it. The attorney general shall act as legal adviser of the board and render legal assistance necessary in carrying out this chapter.

(3) The board may apply to the appropriate court for an injunction against a person found by the board to have practiced or attempted or offered to practice engineering or land surveying in this state without a valid license.

(4) If a person violates an injunction against practice without a valid license, the court may impose a fine in an amount not to exceed \$25,000.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 150, L. 1957; Sec. 66-2346, R.C.M. 1947; amd. Sec. 225, Ch. 350, L. 1974; redes. 66-2366 by Sec. 14, Ch. 366, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-2366; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 553, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 107, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Cross-References

Prosecutorial duties of County Attorney, 7-4-2712.

Duties of County Attorney relating to state matters, 7-4-2716.

Forgery, 45-6-325.

**TITLE 37
CHAPTER 1
PART 1 - 3**

**Part 1 -- Duties and Authority of Department,
Director, and Boards**

- 37-1-101. Duties of department.
- 37-1-102. Renumbered 37-1-121.
- 37-1-103. Renumbered 37-1-131.
- 37-1-104. Standardized forms.
- 37-1-105. Reporting disciplinary actions against licensees.
- 37-1-106. Biennial report.
- 37-1-107 through 37-1-120 reserved.
- 37-1-121. Duties of commissioner.
- 37-1-122 through 37-1-129 reserved.
- 37-1-130. Definition.
- 37-1-131. Duties of boards -- quorum required.
- 37-1-132. Nominees for appointment to licensing and regulatory boards.
- 37-1-133. Board members' compensation and expenses.
- 37-1-134. Licensing boards to establish fees commensurate with costs.
- 37-1-135. Licensing investigation and review -- record access.
- 37-1-136. Disciplinary authority of boards -- injunctions.
- 37-1-137. Grounds for disciplinary action as grounds for license denial -- conditions to new licenses.
- 37-1-138. Protection of professional licenses for activated military reservists -- rulemaking authority -- definitions.
- 37-1-139 and 37-1-140 reserved.
- 37-1-141. Nonrenewal of license for three years -- termination.

Part 2 -- Licensure of Criminal Offenders

- 37-1-201. Purpose.
- 37-1-202. Intent and policy.
- 37-1-203. Conviction not a sole basis for denial.
- 37-1-204. Statement of reasons for denial.
- 37-1-205. Licensure on completion of supervision.

**Part 3 -- Uniform Professional Licensing
and Regulation Procedures**

- 37-1-301. Purpose.
- 37-1-302. Definitions.
- 37-1-303. Scope.
- 37-1-304. Licensure of out-of-state applicants -- reciprocity.

- 37-1-305. Temporary practice permits.
- 37-1-306. Continuing education.
- 37-1-307. Board authority.
- 37-1-308. Unprofessional conduct -- complaint -- investigation -- immunity -- exceptions.
- 37-1-309. Notice -- request for hearing.
- 37-1-310. Hearing -- adjudicative procedures.
- 37-1-311. Findings of fact -- order -- report.
- 37-1-312. Sanctions -- stay -- costs -- stipulations.
- 37-1-313. Appeal.
- 37-1-314. Reinstatement.
- 37-1-315. Enforcement of fine.
- 37-1-316. Unprofessional conduct.
- 37-1-317. Practice without license -- investigation of complaint -- injunction -- penalties.
- 37-1-318. Violation of injunction -- penalty.
- 37-1-319. Rules.
- 37-1-320. Mental intent -- unprofessional conduct.
- 37-1-321 through 37-1-330 reserved.
- 37-1-331. Correctional health care review team.

Part 1

Duties and Authority of Department, Director, and Boards

Part Cross-References

Contested cases, Title 2, ch. 4, part 6.

Appointment and qualifications of department heads -- duties, 2-15-111, 2-15-112.

Allocation for administrative purposes only, 2-15-121.

Department and boards created, Title 2, ch. 15, part 18.

Department's duties for Board of Horseracing, 23-4-103.

Grounds for disciplinary action as grounds for license denial -- conditions to new licenses, 37-1-137.

37-1-101. Duties of department. In addition to the provisions of 2-15-121, the department of labor and industry may:

(1) provide all the administrative, legal, and clerical services needed by the boards within the department, including corresponding, taking applications for licenses, issuing and denying licenses granted by the boards, renewing licenses, disciplining licensees, registering, taking minutes of board meetings and hearings, and filing;

(2) standardize and keep in Helena all official records of the boards;

(3) make arrangements and provide facilities in Helena for the meetings, hearings, and examinations of each board or elsewhere in the state if requested by the board;

(4) administer and grade examinations required by each board or by law for licensing, unless the board determines that experts or professionals are necessary to administer or grade a particular examination;

(5) investigate complaints received by the department of illegal or unethical conduct of a member of the profession or occupation under the jurisdiction of a board within the department;

(6) assess the costs of the department to the boards on an equitable basis as determined by the department;

(7) adopt rules setting expiration, renewal, and termination dates for licenses;

(8) issue a notice to and pursue an action against a licensed individual, as a party, before the licensed individual's licensing board after a finding of reasonable cause by a screening panel of the board pursuant to 37-1-307(1)(e).

History: En. 82A-1603 by Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 82A-1603; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 293, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 390, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 83, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 413, L. 1989; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

37-1-102. Renumbered 37-1-121. Code Commissioner, 1981.

37-1-103. Renumbered 37-1-131. Code Commissioner, 1981.

37-1-104. Standardized forms. It is the responsibility of the department whenever possible to adopt standardized application, license, and other forms used by the boards within the department. The standardization is to reduce costs, waste, and the use of out-of-date forms and facilitate automated printing and computerization.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 293, L. 1981.

37-1-105. Reporting disciplinary actions against licensees. The department has the authority and shall require that all licensing boards within the department require all applicants for licensure or renewal to report any legal or disciplinary actions against them that relate to the propriety of the applicants' practice of or their fitness to practice the profession or occupation for which they seek licensure. Failure to furnish the required information, except pursuant to 37-1-138, or the filing of false information is grounds for denial or revocation of a license.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 293, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 271, L. 2003.

Compiler's Comments

2003 Amendment: Chapter 271 near middle of second sentence after "information" inserted "except pursuant to 37-1-138"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 9, 2003.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 63, Ch. 271, L. 2003, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to occurrences after December 31, 2002."

37-1-106. Biennial report. The department, in cooperation with each licensing board, shall prepare a biennial report. The biennial report of the department shall contain for each board a summary of the board's activities, the board's goals and objectives, a detailed breakdown of board revenues and expenditures, statistics illustrating board activities concerning licensing, summary of complaints received and their disposition, number of licenses revoked or suspended, legislative or court action affecting the board, and any other information the department or board considers relevant. The department shall submit the report to the office of budget and program planning as a part of the information required by 17-7-111.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 293, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 125, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 112, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 349, L. 1993.

37-1-107 through 37-1-120 reserved.

37-1-121. Duties of commissioner. In addition to the powers and duties under 2-15-112 and 2-15-121, the commissioner of labor and industry shall:

(1) at the request of a party, appoint an impartial hearings examiner to conduct hearings before each board within the department whenever any board holds a contested case hearing. The hearings examiner shall conduct hearings in a proper and legal manner.

(2) hire all personnel to perform the administrative, legal, and clerical functions of the department for the boards. Boards within the department do not have authority to hire personnel.

(3) approve all contracts and expenditures by boards within the department. A board within the department may not enter into a contract or expend funds without the approval of the commissioner.

History: En. 82A-1604 by Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 533, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82A-1604; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; Sec. 37-1-102, MCA 1979; redes. 37-1-121 by Code Commissioner, 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

37-1-122 through 37-1-129 reserved.

37-1-130. Definition. As used in this part, "board" means each board in this title that regulates a profession or occupation and that is allocated to the department of labor and industry.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 274, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

37-1-131. Duties of boards -- quorum required. Each board within the department shall:

(1) set and enforce standards and rules governing the licensing, certification, registration, and conduct of the members of the particular profession or occupation within its jurisdiction;

(2) sit in judgment in hearings for the suspension, revocation, or denial of a license of an actual or potential member of the particular profession or occupation within its jurisdiction. The hearings must be conducted by a hearing examiner when required under 37-1-121(1).

(3) suspend, revoke, or deny a license of a person who the board determines, after a hearing as provided in subsection (2), is guilty of knowingly defrauding, abusing, or aiding in the defrauding or abusing of the workers' compensation system in violation of the provisions of Title 39, chapter 71 or 72;

(4) pay to the department its pro rata share of the assessed costs of the department under 37-1-101(6);

(5) consult with the department before the board initiates a program expansion, under existing legislation, to determine if the board has adequate money and appropriation authority to fully pay all costs associated with the proposed program expansion. The board may not expand a program if the board does not have adequate money and appropriation authority available.

(6) A board, board panel, or subcommittee convened to conduct board business must have a majority of its members, which constitutes a quorum, present to conduct business.

History: En. 82A-1605 by Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 250, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82A-1605(1) thru (3); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 274, L. 1981; Sec. 37-1-103, MCA 1979; redcs. 37-1-131 by Code Commissioner, 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 165, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1991; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 619, L. 1993; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-1-132. Nominees for appointment to licensing and regulatory boards. Private associations and members of the public may submit to the governor lists of nominees for appointment to professional and occupational licensing and regulatory boards. The governor may consider nominees from the lists when making appointments to such boards.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 244, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Appointing power, Art. VI, sec. 8, Mont. Const.

37-1-133. Board members' compensation and expenses. Unless otherwise provided by law, each member of a board allocated to the department is entitled to receive \$50 per day compensation and travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, for each day spent on official board business. Board members who conduct official board business in their city of residence are entitled to receive a midday meal allowance, as provided for in 2-18-502. Ex officio board members may not receive compensation but shall receive travel expenses.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 474, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 123, L. 1983; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 672, L. 1983.

37-1-134. Licensing boards to establish fees commensurate with costs. All licensing boards allocated to the department shall set fees reasonably related to the respective program area costs. Unless otherwise provided by law, each board within the department may establish fees including but not limited to fees for program areas such as application, examination, renewal, reciprocity, late renewal, and continuing education. Board costs not related to a specific program area may be equitably distributed to program areas as determined by the

board. Each board shall maintain records sufficient to support the fees charged for each program area.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 345, L. 1981.

37-1-135. Licensing investigation and review -- record access. Any person, firm, corporation, or association that performs background reviews, complaint investigations, or peer reviews pursuant to an agreement or contract with a state professional or occupational licensing board shall make available to the board and the legislative auditor, upon request, any and all records or other information gathered or compiled during the course of the background review, complaint investigation, or peer review.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 242, L. 1981.

Cross-References

Procurement of services, Title 18, ch. 8.

37-1-136. Disciplinary authority of boards -- injunctions. (1) Subject to 37-1-138, each licensing board allocated to the department has the authority, in addition to any other penalty or disciplinary action provided by law, to adopt rules specifying grounds for disciplinary action and rules providing for:

- (a) revocation of a license;
- (b) suspension of its judgment of revocation on terms and conditions determined by the board;
- (c) suspension of the right to practice for a period not exceeding 1 year;
- (d) placing a licensee on probation;
- (e) reprimand or censure of a licensee; or
- (f) taking any other action in relation to disciplining a licensee as the board in its discretion considers proper.

(2) Any disciplinary action by a board shall be conducted as a contested case hearing under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a board may maintain an action to enjoin a person from engaging in the practice of the occupation or profession regulated by the board until a license to practice is procured. A person who has been enjoined and who violates the injunction is punishable for contempt of court.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 246, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 271, L. 2003.

Compiler's Comments

2003 Amendment: Chapter 271 in (1) at beginning inserted "Subject to 37-1-138"; and made minor changes in style. Amendment effective April 9, 2003.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 63, Ch. 271, L. 2003, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to occurrences after December 31, 2002."

Cross-References

Issuance of injunctions on nonjudicial days, 3-1-302, 3-5-302.

Contempts, Title 3, ch. 1, part 5.

Injunctions, Rule 65, M.R.Civ.P. (see Title 25, ch. 20); Title 27, ch. 19.

Affidavits, Title 26, ch. 1, part 10.

37-1-137. Grounds for disciplinary action as grounds for license denial -- conditions to new licenses. (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, grounds for disciplinary action by a board allocated to the department of labor and industry against a holder of an occupational or professional license may be, under appropriate circumstances, grounds for either issuance of a probationary license for a period not to exceed 1 year or denial of a license to an applicant.

(2) The denial of a license or the issuance of a probationary license under subsection (1) must be conducted as a contested case hearing under the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 273, L. 1985; amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

37-1-138. Protection of professional licenses for activated military reservists -- rulemaking authority -- definitions. (1) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Activated reservist" means a member of a reserve component who has received federal military orders to report for federal active duty for at least 90 consecutive days.

(b) "License" has the meaning provided in 37-1-302.

(c) "Reserve component" means the Montana national guard or the military reserves of the United States armed forces.

(2) An activated reservist who holds an occupational or professional license may report the reservist's activation to the appropriate professional licensing board or to the department of labor and industry if the licensing requirements are administered by the department. The report must, at a minimum, include a copy of the reservist's orders to federal active duty. The report may request that the reservist's professional license revert to an inactive status.

(3) If an activated reservist has requested that the reservist's license revert to inactive status pursuant to subsection (2), then for the duration of the reservist's active duty service under the orders submitted, the department or licensing board may not:

(a) require the collection of professional licensing fees or continuing education fees from the activated reservist;

(b) require that the activated reservist take continuing education classes or file a report of continuing education classes completed; or

(c) revoke or suspend the activated reservist's professional license, require the license to be forfeited, or allow the license to lapse for failure to pay licensing fees or continuing education fees or for failure to take or report continuing education classes.

(4) (a) Upon release from federal active duty service, the reservist shall send a copy of the reservist's discharge documents to the appropriate professional licensing board or to the department.

(b) The board or department shall evaluate the discharge documents, consider the military position held by the reservist and the duties performed by the reservist during the active duty, and compare the position and duties to the licensing requirements for the profession. The board or department shall also consider the reservist's length of time on federal active duty.

(c) Based on the considerations pursuant to subsection (4)(b) and subject to subsection (5):

(i) the license must be fully restored;

(ii) conditions must be attached to the reservist's continued retention of the license; or

(iii) the license must be suspended or revoked.

(5) (a) A licensing board or the department may adopt rules concerning what conditions may be attached to a reservist's professional license pursuant to subsection (4)(c)(ii).

(b) If conditions are attached pursuant to subsection (4)(c)(ii) or the license is suspended or revoked pursuant to subsection (4)(c)(iii), the affected reservist may, within 90 days of the decision to take the action, request a hearing by writing a letter to the board or department. The board or department shall conduct a requested hearing within 30 days of receiving the written request.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 271, L. 2003.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 62, Ch. 271, L. 2003, provided: "[This act] is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 9, 2003.

Retroactive Applicability: Section 63, Ch. 271, L. 2003, provided: "[This act] applies retroactively, within the meaning of 1-2-109, to occurrences after December 31, 2002."

37-1-139 and 37-1-140 reserved.

37-1-141. Nonrenewal of license for three years -- termination. Unless otherwise provided by statute or rule, a lapsed occupational or professional license that is not renewed within 3 years of the most recent renewal date automatically terminates. The terminated license may not be reinstated, and a new original license must be obtained by passing a qualifying examination and paying the appropriate fee.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1985.

Part 2 Licensure of Criminal Offenders

Part Cross-References

Criminal justice policy -- rights of convicted, Art. II, sec. 28, Mont. Const.

Gambling -- qualifications for licensure, 23-5-176.

Building and loan agent's license revocable for violation of criminal statutes, 32-2-409.

No outfitter's license issued to criminal offender, 37-47-302.

Effect of conviction, 46-18-801.

Supervision of probationers and parolees, Title 46, ch. 23, part 10.

37-1-201. Purpose. It is the public policy of the legislature of the state of Montana to encourage and contribute to the rehabilitation of criminal offenders and to assist them in the assumption of the responsibilities of citizenship. The legislature finds that the public is best protected when such offenders are given the opportunity to secure employment or to engage in a meaningful occupation, while licensure must be conferred with prudence to protect the interests of the public.

History: En. 66-4001 by Sec. 1, Ch. 490, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-4001.

37-1-202. Intent and policy. It is the intent of the legislature and the declared policy of the state that occupational licensure be granted or revoked as a police power of the state in its protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.

History: En. 66-4002 by Sec. 2, Ch. 490, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-4002.

37-1-203. Conviction not a sole basis for denial. Criminal convictions shall not operate as an automatic bar to being licensed to enter any occupation in the state of Montana. No licensing authority shall refuse to license a person solely on the basis of a previous criminal conviction; provided, however, where a license applicant has been convicted of a criminal offense and such criminal offense relates to the public health, welfare, and safety as it applies

to the occupation for which the license is sought, the licensing agency may, after investigation, find that the applicant so convicted has not been sufficiently rehabilitated as to warrant the public trust and deny the issuance of a license.

History: En. 66-4003 by Sec. 3, Ch. 490, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-4003.

37-1-204. Statement of reasons for denial. When a licensing agency prohibits an applicant from being licensed wholly or partially on the basis of a criminal conviction, the agency shall state explicitly in writing the reasons for the decision.

History: En. 66-4004 by Sec. 4, Ch. 490, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-4004.

Cross-References

Findings of fact required, 2-4-623.

Application of contested case procedure to licensing, 2-4-631.

37-1-205. Licensure on completion of supervision. Completion of probation or parole supervision without any subsequent criminal conviction shall be evidence of rehabilitation; provided, however, that the facts surrounding the situation that led to the probation or parole supervision may be considered as they relate to the occupation for which a license is sought and provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit licensure of a person while he is under state supervision if the licensing agency finds insufficient evidence to preclude such licensure.

History: En. 66-4005 by Sec. 5, Ch. 490, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 66-4005.

Part 3

Uniform Professional Licensing and Regulation Procedures

37-1-301. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to establish uniform guidelines for the licensing and regulation of professions and occupations under the jurisdiction of professional and occupational licensing boards governed by this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-302. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means a licensing board created under Title 2, chapter 15, that regulates a profession or occupation and that is administratively attached to the department as provided in 2-15-121.

(2) "Complaint" means a written allegation filed with a board that, if true, warrants an injunction, disciplinary action against a licensee, or denial of an application submitted by a license applicant.

(3) "Department" means the department of labor and industry.

(4) "Inspection" means the periodic examination of premises, equipment, or procedures or of a practitioner by the department to determine whether the practitioner's profession or occupation is being conducted in a manner consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare.

(5) "Investigation" means the inquiry, analysis, audit, or other pursuit of information by the department, with respect to a written complaint or other information before a board, that is carried out for the purpose of determining:

- (a) whether a person has violated a provision of law justifying discipline against the person;
 - (b) the status of compliance with a stipulation or order of the board;
 - (c) whether a license should be granted, denied, or conditionally issued; or
 - (d) whether a board should seek an injunction.
- (6) "License" means permission granted under a chapter of this title to engage in or practice at a specific level in a profession or occupation, regardless of the specific term, such as permit, certificate, recognition, or registration, used for the permission.
- (7) "Profession" or "occupation" means a profession or occupation regulated by a board.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 483, L. 2001.

37-1-303. Scope. This part governs the licensure, the practice and unauthorized practice, and the discipline of professions and occupations governed by this title unless otherwise provided by statutes relating to a specific board and the profession or occupation it regulates. The provisions of this chapter must be construed to supplement the statutes relating to a specific board and the profession it regulates. The method for initiating and judging a disciplinary proceeding, specified in 37-1-307(1)(e), must be used by a board in all disciplinary proceedings involving licensed professionals.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-304. Licensure of out-of-state applicants -- reciprocity. (1) A board may issue a license to practice without examination to a person licensed in another state if the board determines that:

- (a) the other state's license standards at the time of application to this state are substantially equivalent to or greater than the standards in this state; and
- (b) there is no reason to deny the license under the laws of this state governing the profession or occupation.

(2) The license may not be issued until the board receives verification from the state or states in which the person is licensed that the person is currently licensed and is not subject to pending charges or final disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct or impairment.

(3) This section does not prevent a board from entering into a reciprocity agreement with the licensing authority of another state or jurisdiction. The agreement may not permit out-of-state licensees to obtain a license by reciprocity within this state if the license applicant has not met standards that are substantially equivalent to or greater than the standards required in this state as determined by the board on a case-by-case basis.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1997.

37-1-305. Temporary practice permits. (1) A board may issue a temporary practice permit to a person licensed in another state that has licensing standards substantially equivalent to those of this state if the board determines that there is no reason to deny the license under the laws of this state governing the profession or occupation. The person may practice under the permit until a license is granted or until a notice of proposal to deny a license is issued. The permit may not be issued until the board receives verification from the state or states in which the person is licensed that the person is currently licensed and is not subject to pending charges or final disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct or impairment.

(2) A board may issue a temporary practice permit to a person seeking licensure in this state who has met all licensure requirements other than passage of the licensing examination. Except as provided in 37-68-311 and 37-69-306, a permit is valid until the person either fails the first license examination for which the person is eligible following issuance of the permit or passes the examination and is granted a license.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1999.

37-1-306. Continuing education. A board may require licensees to participate in flexible, cost-efficient, effective, and geographically accessible continuing education.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-307. Board authority. (1) A board may:

(a) hold hearings as provided in this part;

(b) issue subpoenas and administer oaths in connection with investigations and disciplinary proceedings under this part. Subpoenas must be relevant to the complaint, issued by a majority vote of board members not serving on the screening panel described in subsection (1)(e), and signed by the presiding officer of the board. Subpoenas may be enforced as provided in 2-4-104.

(c) authorize depositions and other discovery procedures under the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure in connection with an investigation, hearing, or proceeding held under this part;

(d) compel attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Subpoenas may be enforced as provided in 2-4-104.

(e) establish a screening panel that determines whether there is reasonable cause to believe that a licensee has violated a particular statute, rule, or standard justifying disciplinary proceedings. A screening panel shall specify in writing the particular statute, rule, or standard that the panel believes may have been violated. The screening panel shall also state in writing the reasonable grounds that support the panel's finding that a violation may have occurred. The assigned board members may not subsequently participate in a hearing of the case. The final decision on the case must be made by a majority of the board members who did not serve on the screening panel for the case.

(f) grant or deny a license and, upon a finding of unprofessional conduct by an applicant or license holder, impose a sanction provided by this chapter.

(2) Each board is designated as a criminal justice agency within the meaning of 44-5-103 for the purpose of obtaining confidential criminal justice information regarding its licensees and license applicants and regarding possible unlicensed practice.

[(3) Each board shall require a license applicant to provide the applicant's social security number as a part of the application. Each board shall keep the social security number from this source confidential, except that a board may provide the number to the department of public health and human services for use in administering Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.] (Bracketed language terminates on occurrence of contingency--sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1999.)

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 552, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 230, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

Compiler's Comments

Contingent Termination -- Request for Federal Exemptions: Section 1, Ch. 27, L. 1999, revised sec. 104, Ch. 552, L. 1997, to contain the following contingent termination provisions and order that the department of public health and human services seek federal exemptions: "(1) [Sections 9, 11, 22 through 24, and 95] [37-1-307, 40-1-107, 40-4-105, 40-5-922, 40-5-924, and 61-5-107] and the bracketed language in [sections 1 through 3, 10, 25, 45, and 89] [40-4-204, 40-5-226, 40-5-901, 40-5-906, 40-5-907, 40-5-923, and 40-6-116] terminate on the date of the suspension if the federal government suspends federal payments to this state for this state's child support enforcement program and for this state's program relating to temporary assistance to needy families because of this state's failure to enact law as required by the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

(2) [Sections 9, 11, 22 through 24, and 95] [37-1-307, 40-1-107, 40-4-105, 40-5-922, 40-5-924, and 61-5-107] and the bracketed language in [sections 1 through 3, 10, 25, 45, and 89] [40-4-204, 40-5-226, 40-5-901, 40-5-906, 40-5-907, 40-5-923, and 40-6-116] terminate on the date that a final decision is rendered in federal court invalidating the child support provisions of the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

(3) If the director of the department of public health and human services certifies to the governor and the secretary of state in writing that one of the following provisions is no longer required by federal law because of repeal of or amendment to federal statutes that require that provision, the provision terminates on the date the certification takes effect:

(a) [section 9] [40-5-922];

(b) [section 11] [40-5-924];

(c) [sections 22 through 24] [37-1-307, 40-1-107, and 40-4-105];

(d) [section 95] [61-5-107];

(e) the bracketed provisions in [sections 1 through 3, 10, 25, 45, and 89] [40-4-204, 40-5-226, 40-5-901, 40-5-906, 40-5-907, 40-5-923, and 40-6-116].

(4) If the bracketed language in [sections 1 through 3, 10, 25, 45, and 89] [40-4-204, 40-5-226, 40-5-901, 40-5-906, 40-5-907, 40-5-923, and 40-6-116] terminates, the code commissioner is instructed to renumber subsections, adjust internal references, and correct grammar and arrangement." Amendment effective February 18, 1999.

37-1-308. Unprofessional conduct -- complaint -- investigation -- immunity -- exceptions.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5), a person, government, or private entity may submit a written complaint to the department charging a licensee or license applicant with a violation of this part and specifying the grounds for the complaint.

(2) If the department receives a written complaint or otherwise obtains information that a licensee or license applicant may have committed a violation of this part, the department may, with the concurrence of a member of the screening panel established in 37-1-307, investigate to determine whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the licensee or license applicant has committed the violation.

(3) A person or private entity, but not a government entity, filing a complaint under this section in good faith is immune from suit in a civil action related to the filing or contents of the complaint.

(4) A person under legal custody of a county detention center or incarcerated under legal custody of the department of corrections may not file a complaint under subsection (1) against a licensed or certified provider of health care or rehabilitative services for services that were provided to the person while detained or confined in a county detention center or incarcerated under legal custody of the department of corrections unless the complaint is first reviewed by a correctional health care review team provided for in 37-1-331.

(5) A board member may file a complaint with the board on which the member serves or otherwise act in concert with a complainant in developing, authoring, or initiating a complaint to be filed with the board if the board member determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a particular statute, rule, or standard has been violated.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 475, L. 1997; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 375, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-1-309. Notice -- request for hearing. (1) If a reasonable cause determination is made pursuant to 37-1-307 that a violation of this part has occurred, a notice must be prepared by department legal staff and served on the alleged violator. The notice may be served by certified mail to the current address on file with the board or by other means authorized by the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice may not allege a violation of a particular statute,

rule, or standard unless the board or the board's screening panel, if one has been established, has made a written determination that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the particular statute, rule, or standard has been violated.

(2) A licensee or license applicant shall give the board the licensee's or applicant's current address and any change of address within 30 days of the change.

(3) The notice must state that the licensee or license applicant may request a hearing to contest the charge or charges. A request for a hearing must be in writing and received in the offices of the department within 20 days after the licensee's receipt of the notice. Failure to request a hearing constitutes a default on the charge or charges, and the board may enter a decision on the basis of the facts available to it.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-1-310. Hearing -- adjudicative procedures. The procedures in Title 2, chapter 4, governing adjudicative proceedings before agencies; the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure; and the Montana Rules of Evidence govern a hearing under this part. A board has all the powers and duties granted by Title 2, chapter 4.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-311. Findings of fact -- order -- report. (1) If the board decides by a preponderance of the evidence, following a hearing or on default, that a violation of this part occurred, the department shall prepare and serve the board's findings of fact and an order as provided in Title 2, chapter 4. If the licensee or license applicant is found not to have violated this part, the department shall prepare and serve the board's findings of fact and an order of dismissal of the charges.

(2) The department may report the issuance of a notice and final order to:

(a) the person or entity who brought to the department's attention information that resulted in the initiation of the proceeding;

(b) appropriate public and private organizations that serve the profession or occupation; and

(c) the public.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-312. Sanctions -- stay -- costs -- stipulations. (1) Upon a decision that a licensee or license applicant has violated this part or is unable to practice with reasonable skill and safety due to a physical or mental condition or upon stipulation of the parties as provided in subsection (3), the board may issue an order providing for one or any combination of the following sanctions:

(a) revocation of the license;

(b) suspension of the license for a fixed or indefinite term;

(c) restriction or limitation of the practice;

(d) satisfactory completion of a specific program of remedial education or treatment;

(e) monitoring of the practice by a supervisor approved by the disciplining authority;

(f) censure or reprimand, either public or private;

(g) compliance with conditions of probation for a designated period of time;

(h) payment of a fine not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation. Fines must be deposited in the state general fund.

(i) denial of a license application;

(j) refund of costs and fees billed to and collected from a consumer.

(2) A sanction may be totally or partly stayed by the board. To determine which sanctions are appropriate, the board shall first consider the sanctions that are necessary to

protect or compensate the public. Only after the determination has been made may the board consider and include in the order any requirements designed to rehabilitate the licensee or license applicant.

(3) The licensee or license applicant may enter into a stipulated agreement resolving potential or pending charges that includes one or more of the sanctions in this section. The stipulation is an informal disposition for the purposes of 2-4-603.

(4) A licensee shall surrender a suspended or revoked license to the board within 24 hours after receiving notification of the suspension or revocation by mailing it or delivering it personally to the board.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-313. Appeal. A person who is disciplined or denied a license may appeal the decision to the district court as provided in Title 2, chapter 4.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-314. Reinstatement. A licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked under this part may petition the board for reinstatement after an interval set by the board in the order. The board may hold a hearing on the petition and may deny the petition or order reinstatement and impose terms and conditions as provided in 37-1-312. The board may require the successful completion of an examination as a condition of reinstatement and may treat a licensee whose license has been revoked or suspended as a new applicant for purposes of establishing the requisite qualifications of licensure.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-315. Enforcement of fine. (1) If payment of a fine is included in an order and timely payment is not made as directed in the order, the board may enforce the order for payment in the district court of the first judicial district.

(2) In a proceeding for enforcement of an order of payment of a fine, the order is conclusive proof of the validity of the order of payment and the terms of payment.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-316. Unprofessional conduct. The following is unprofessional conduct for a licensee or license applicant governed by this chapter:

(1) conviction, including conviction following a plea of nolo contendere, of a crime relating to or committed during the course of the person's practice or involving violence, use or sale of drugs, fraud, deceit, or theft, whether or not an appeal is pending;

(2) permitting, aiding, abetting, or conspiring with a person to violate or circumvent a law relating to licensure or certification;

(3) fraud, misrepresentation, deception, or concealment of a material fact in applying for or assisting in securing a license or license renewal or in taking an examination required for licensure;

(4) signing or issuing, in the licensee's professional capacity, a document or statement that the licensee knows or reasonably ought to know contains a false or misleading statement;

(5) a misleading, deceptive, false, or fraudulent advertisement or other representation in the conduct of the profession or occupation;

(6) offering, giving, or promising anything of value or benefit to a federal, state, or local government employee or official for the purpose of influencing the employee or official to circumvent a federal, state, or local law, rule, or ordinance governing the licensee's profession or occupation;

(7) denial, suspension, revocation, probation, fine, or other license restriction or discipline against a licensee by a state, province, territory, or Indian tribal government or the federal government if the action is not on appeal, under judicial review, or has been satisfied.

(8) failure to comply with a term, condition, or limitation of a license by final order of a board;

(9) revealing confidential information obtained as the result of a professional relationship without the prior consent of the recipient of services, except as authorized or required by law;

(10) addiction to or dependency on a habit-forming drug or controlled substance as defined in Title 50, chapter 32, as a result of illegal use of the drug or controlled substance;

(11) use of a habit-forming drug or controlled substance as defined in Title 50, chapter 32, to the extent that the use impairs the user physically or mentally;

(12) having a physical or mental disability that renders the licensee or license applicant unable to practice the profession or occupation with reasonable skill and safety;

(13) engaging in conduct in the course of one's practice while suffering from a contagious or infectious disease involving serious risk to public health or without taking adequate precautions, including but not limited to informed consent, protective gear, or cessation of practice;

(14) misappropriating property or funds from a client or workplace or failing to comply with a board rule regarding the accounting and distribution of a client's property or funds;

(15) interference with an investigation or disciplinary proceeding by willful misrepresentation of facts, by the use of threats or harassment against or inducement to a client or witness to prevent them from providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding or other legal action, or by use of threats or harassment against or inducement to a person to prevent or attempt to prevent a disciplinary proceeding or other legal action from being filed, prosecuted, or completed;

(16) assisting in the unlicensed practice of a profession or occupation or allowing another person or organization to practice or offer to practice by use of the licensee's license;

(17) failing to report the institution of or final action on a malpractice action, including a final decision on appeal, against the licensee or of an action against the licensee by a:

(a) peer review committee;

(b) professional association; or

(c) local, state, federal, territorial, provincial, or Indian tribal government;

(18) conduct that does not meet the generally accepted standards of practice. A certified copy of a malpractice judgment against the licensee or license applicant or of a tort judgment in an action involving an act or omission occurring during the scope and course of the practice is conclusive evidence of but is not needed to prove conduct that does not meet generally accepted standards.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-317. Practice without license -- investigation of complaint -- injunction -- penalties.

(1) The department shall investigate complaints or other information received concerning practice by an unlicensed person of a profession or occupation for which a license is required by this title.

(2) (a) Unless otherwise provided by statute, a board may file an action to enjoin a person from practicing, without a license, a profession or occupation for which a license is required by this title. In addition to the penalty provided for in 37-1-318, a person violating an injunction issued pursuant to this section may be held in contempt of court.

(b) A person subject to an injunction for practicing without a license may also be subject to criminal prosecution. In a complaint for an injunction or in an affidavit, information, or indictment alleging that a person has engaged in unlicensed practice, it is sufficient to charge

that the person engaged in the unlicensed practice of a licensed profession or occupation on a certain day in a certain county without averring further or more particular facts concerning the violation.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by statute, a person practicing a licensed profession or occupation in this state without complying with the licensing provisions of this title is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000, imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 90 days or more than 1 year, or both. Each violation of the provisions of this chapter constitutes a separate offense.

(4) The department may issue a citation to and collect a fine, as provided in 37-68-316 and 37-69-310, from a person at a job site who is performing plumbing or electrical work and who fails to display a license or proof of licensure at the request of an employee of the department who bears responsibility for compliance with licensure requirements.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 429, L. 1995; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 230, L. 1999; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1999.

37-1-318. Violation of injunction -- penalty. A person who violates an injunction issued under 37-1-317 shall pay a civil penalty, as determined by the court, of not more than \$5,000. Fifty percent of the penalty must be deposited in the general fund of the county in which the injunction is issued, and 50% must be deposited in the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

37-1-319. Rules. A board may adopt rules:

(1) under the guidelines of 37-1-306, regarding continuing education and establishing the number of hours required each year, the methods of obtaining education, education topics, and carrying over hours to subsequent years;

(2) regarding practice limitations for temporary practice permits issued under 37-1-305 and designed to ensure adequate supervision of the practice until all qualifications for licensure are met and a license is granted;

(3) regarding qualifications for inactive license status that may require compliance with stated continuing education requirements and may limit the number of years a person may remain on inactive status without having to reestablish qualifications for licensure;

(4) regarding maintenance and safeguarding of client funds or property possessed by a licensee and requiring the funds or property to be maintained separately from the licensee's funds and property; and

(5) defining acts of unprofessional conduct, in addition to those contained in 37-1-316, that constitute a threat to public health, safety, or welfare and that are inappropriate to the practice of the profession or occupation.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 429, L. 1995.

Cross-References

Adoption and publication of rules, Title 2, ch. 4, part 3.

37-1-320. Mental intent -- unprofessional conduct. A licensee may be found to have violated a provision of 37-1-316 or a rule of professional conduct enacted by a governing board without proof that the licensee acted purposefully, knowingly, or negligently.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 492, L. 2001.

37-1-321 through 37-1-330 reserved.

37-1-331. Correctional health care review team. (1) There is a correctional health care review team process in the department. The purpose of a review team is to review complaints filed by an inmate against a licensed or certified provider of health care or rehabilitative services for services that were provided to the person while the person was detained or confined in a county detention center or incarcerated under legal custody of the department of corrections. The inmate may file a complaint directly with the correctional health care review team for review or, if a board receives a complaint that has not been reviewed, the board shall forward the complaint to the review team. If the review team has reason to believe that there has been a violation of this part arising out of health care or rehabilitative services provided to a person detained or confined in a county detention center, the review team shall report the possible violation to the department for appropriate action under 37-1-308.

(2) Each health care licensing board shall solicit and submit to the department a list of licensed or certified health care or rehabilitative service professionals who have correctional health care experience and who are interested in participating on a team. A current board member may not participate on a review team. The department shall solicit from the administrators of the county detention centers and from the department of corrections names of licensed or certified health care or rehabilitative service providers who have correctional health care or rehabilitative services experience and are interested in participating on a review team. Each member of a review team must have at least 2 years of experience in providing health care or rehabilitative services in a correctional facility or program.

(3) Each correctional health care review team is composed of three members who shall represent health care and rehabilitative service providers who have provided health care or rehabilitative services to incarcerated persons. Two members of the review team must be providers of the same discipline and scope of practice as the provider against whom a complaint was filed, and the third member may be a provider of any other health care or rehabilitative services discipline. The members must be willing to serve without compensation. If available, a correctional health care professional employed by the department of corrections and appointed by the director of the department of corrections may participate on the review team, except when the provider against whom the complaint was filed was employed by the department of corrections.

(4) The members of a review team are appointed by the department from the listing of health care and rehabilitative service providers with correctional experience who have been submitted by each respective board, a county detention center administrator, or the department of corrections as provided in subsection (2). A review team shall meet at least twice a year. Any travel, lodging, meal, or miscellaneous costs incurred by a review team may be recovered through a memorandum of understanding with the agencies who provide medical services to inmates or may be assessed to the licensing or certifying boards of health care and rehabilitative service providers.

(5) The review team shall review each complaint with regard to the health care or rehabilitative services provider's scope of practice. A decision on whether or not to forward the complaint must be made by the majority of the review team. The review team shall submit a written response regarding the decision to the inmate, the county detention center administrator or the department of corrections, and the health care or rehabilitative services provider. If the decision is to not forward the complaint for action under 37-1-308, a record of the complaint may not be forwarded to any licensing or certifying board, but must be retained by the department.